

ELASTICALLY STRETCHABLE COMPOSITE SHEET
AND PROCESS FOR MAKING THE SAME

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates to an elastically stretchable composite sheet and a process for making the same.

Japanese Patent Application (PCT) Publication No. 1996-504693A describes a multilayered elastic panel and a process for making the same. This elastic layer comprises a 10 rubber elastic layer and an inelastic fibrous layer bonded to the former in bonding zones so that the inelastic fibrous layer forms gathers between each pair of the adjacent bonding zones. The inelastic fibrous layer is formed with fibers obtained with spun bonding process or melt blown process.

15 While it is possible for the prior art to obtain fine fibers having a fineness less than 0.1 dtex using the melt blown process, it is difficult for the prior art to control a cross-section presented by each of these fibers in a predetermined shape. This process is thus unsuitable for 20 improvement of fiber surface luster by flattening the cross-sectional shape of the fiber. In addition to this, it is impossible for this process to use the nozzles each having a relatively large diameter and therefore it is difficult for

this process to increase discharge from each nozzle per unit time and thereby to improve a productivity of the fiber. While such drawback of the melt blown process may be eliminated by use of the spun bonding process, it is difficult for this spun 5 bonding process to obtain fine fibers of a fineness less than 1 dtex at a high efficiency and therefore it is difficult for this process to obtain comfortably flexible fibrous layer offered by the fibers of adequately low fineness.

10 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of this invention to eliminate the drawbacks involved in the composite sheet comprising the elastically stretchable layer and the inelastically stretchable fibrous layer and the process for making the same, 15 for example, as disclosed in the Publication.

According to a first aspect of this invention, there is provided an elastically stretchable composite sheet and, according to a second aspect of this invention, there is provided a process for making the composite sheet.

20 The first aspect of this invention relates to an elastically stretchable composite sheet comprising a first web having x- and y-directions orthogonal to each other and being elastically stretchable at least in the y-direction and a second

web made of thermoplastic synthetic resin fibers and being inelastically stretchable in the y-direction, the first and second webs being bonded to each other in bonding zones intermittently arranged in the y-direction wherein a length of 5 the thermoplastic synthetic resin fiber bonded to the first web measured between each pair of the adjacent bonding zones is longer than a straight distance defined between the pair of the adjacent bonding zones.

The improvement according to this invention in the 10 composite sheet is in that the fiber has in its cross-section cut in a direction orthogonal to its longitudinal direction a width w and a height h orthogonal to the width w dimensioned so that a ratio of h/w is less than 0.5.

The second aspect of this invention relates to a process 15 for making an elastically stretchable composite sheet comprising first web having x- and y-directions orthogonal to each other and being elastically stretchable at least in the y-direction and second web made of a plurality of thermoplastic synthetic resin fibers and being inelastically stretchable in 20 the y-direction, the first and second webs being bonded to each other in bonding zones intermittently arranged in the y-direction wherein a length of the thermoplastic synthetic resin fiber bonded to the first web measured between each pair of the

adjacent bonding zones is longer than a straight distance defined between the pair of the adjacent bonding zones.

The improvement according to the second aspect of this invention in the process for making the composite sheet comprising the steps of:

- a. continuously feeding the first web in the y-direction;
- b. obtaining conjugated fibers each comprising at least two types of thermoplastic synthetic resin and being dividable into the at least two types of resin by melt spinning and then continuously feeding an assembly of the conjugated fibers in the form of web in the y-direction for said second web;
- c. placing the first web and the web of conjugated fibers for said second web upon each other and bonding these two webs together in bonding zones arranged intermittently in the y-direction to form a composite web;
- d. stretching the composite web in the y-direction and obtaining the second web from the web of conjugated fibers; and
- e. contracting the stretched composite web to obtain the composite sheet.

According to one preferred embodiment of this invention, further comprising a step of continuously feeding the composite web in stretched or contracted state and subjecting the

conjugated fibers to high pressure columnar water streams discharged from a plurality of nozzles to divide each of the conjugated fibers.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a composite sheet according to this invention;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary plan view showing the composite sheet;

10 Fig. 3 is sectional views of a component fiber as taken along a diameter-enlarged portion (A) and a diameter-reduced portion (B) thereof;

Fig. 4 is sectional views similar to Fig. 3 but of an alternative embodiment of the component fiber; and

15 Fig. 5 is a schematic diagram illustrating a process for making the composite sheet.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Details of an elastically stretchable composite sheet and
20 a process for making the same according to this invention will be more fully understood from the description with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing an elastically

stretchable composite sheet 1 obtained using a process according to this invention. The composite sheet 1 can be suitably used as liquid-pervious or liquid-impervious topsheet in disposable wearing articles such as a disposable diaper, a
5 sanitary napkin or a disposable gown used in medical field. In the case of the embodiment as shown, the composite sheet 1 has a lower layer 2 and an upper layer 3 integrally welded or bonded together at bonding zones 4. The composite sheet 1 is elastically stretchable at least a y-direction orthogonal to
10 a x-direction, as indicated by chain lines. Fig. 1 shows only a part of component fibers 5, 6 forming the lower layer 2 and upper layer 3.

The lower layer 2 of the composite sheet 1 is elastically stretchable in the y-direction, preferably both in the y- and
15 x-directions. Such layer 2 is formed with a fibrous assembly consisting of short fiber, long fibers or continuous fibers made of elastic material such as thermoplastic elastomer or with film or the like made of such elastic material. In the case of the lower layer 2 formed with the fibers 5 as shown, this lower layer
20 2 is a preferably a nonwoven or woven fabric in which the fibers 5 are intertwined under mechanical effect or under welding or adhesively bonding effect. The lower layer 2 is elastically stretched as the composite sheet 1 is elastically stretched in

the y-direction under an external force exerted thereon and the composite sheet 1 contracts again as it is relieved of the external force.

The upper layer 3 of the composite sheet 1 is
5 inelastically stretchable at least in the y-direction of x- and y-directions. Such upper layer 3 is an assembly of thermoplastic synthetic resin fibers 6 each continuously extending between each pair of the adjacent bonding zones 4,
4. The fibers 6 are short fibers, preferably long fibers and
10 more preferably continuous fibers. A length of the individual fiber's section defined between each pair of the adjacent bonding zones 4, 4 is longer than a straight distance between these adjacent bonding zones 4, 4 and full length of the individual fiber 6 describes an irregular curve over an entire
15 surface of the upper layer 3. The fibers 6 are reoriented between the respective pairs of the adjacent bonding zones 4,
4 to describe straight lines extending in the y-direction as the composite sheet 1 is stretched in the y-direction. These fibers 6 describe again the curves as the composite sheet 1
20 contacts again. In the illustrated embodiment, the upper layer 3 is welded to the lower layer 2 at the bonding zone 4 and a plurality of the fibers 6 at the bonding zones 4 are welded together in film-like state.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary plan view showing the composite sheet 1 with the upper layer 3 overlying the lower layer 2. Referring to Fig. 2, one type of fibers 6a in the plural fibers 6 forming the upper layer 3 have high fineness diameter-enlarged portions 11 in the vicinity of the respective bonding zones 4, each of these portions 11 are branched into a plurality of diameter-reduced portions 12 at a slight distance from the bonding zones 4. Another type of fibers 6b in the plural fibers 6 also have the diameter-enlarged portions 11 which are substantially shorter than the diameter-enlarged portion 11 of the one type of fibers 6b and branched into the diameter-reduced portions 12 in the vicinity of the respective bonding zones 4. Still another type of fibers 6c of the plural fibers 6 also have the diameter-enlarged portions 11 which are relatively long and branched into the diameter-reduced portions 12 at relatively large distance from the respective bonding zones 4.

Of Fig. 3, (A) and (B) are sectional views of the fiber 6a taken along a line I - I and a line II - II in Fig. 2, respectively. Fig. 3 (A) schematically illustrates a section 20 of the diameter-enlarged portion 11 of the fiber 6a. The fiber 6a is a conjugated fiber made of polypropylene resin and polyester resin and its diameter-enlarged portion 11 has a fineness, for example, of 8 dtex. Polypropylene resin layers

17 and polyester resin layers 18 alternate so as to divide
equally the fiber 6a into 16 sections circumferentially of the
fiber 6a. Fig. 3 (B) schematically illustrates a section of
one of the diameter-reduced portions 12 generated as the
5 respective resin layers 17, 18 of the diameter-enlarged portion
11 have been branched. The diameter-reduced portion 12 has a
width w as measured in horizontal and a height h as measured
in the direction orthogonal to the width w . A ratio of the
height h to the width w , i.e., h/w is preferably less than 0.5.

10 From the diameter-enlarged portion 11 having the fineness of
8 dtex, the diameter-reduced portion 12 having a fineness of
approximately 0.5 dtex is obtained.

Even if the fiber 6 has a relatively large diameter in
its diameter-enlarged portions 11, the fiber 6 is branched into
15 the diameter-reduced portions 12 in the vicinity of the
respective bonding zones 4 and offers a comfortably soft touch.
The diameter-reduced portions 12 each presenting a flat section
defined by the ratio h/w less than 0.5 may readily spread on
the surface of the sheet 1 with their width w extending in
20 horizontal. Such diameter-reduced portions 12 are easily
deformable particularly in a thickness direction of the
composite sheet 1 and thereby make the composite sheet 1
flexible. Flatness of the diameter-reduced portion 12

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facilitates the fiber 6 to be deformed in the direction of the height h in comparison to ordinary fiber being substantially circular in its cross-section and having the same sectional area as that of the diameter-reduced portion 12. The diameter-reduced portions 12 are able to provide the composite sheet 1 with luster peculiar to the flat fiber.

Of Fig. 4, (A) schematically illustrates a section of the diameter-enlarged portion 11 in the fiber 6 of construction different from the fiber 6 illustrated in Fig. 3. (B) ~ (E) 10 of Fig. 4 schematically illustrate sections of the diameter-reduced portions 12 respectively branched from the diameter-enlarged portion 11. A circular cross-section of the diameter-enlarged portion 11 is divided equally into four layers comprising the polypropylene resin layers 17 and the 15 polyester resin layers 18 alternately placed one upon another. Four resin layers 17, 18 divided in this manner respectively define the diameter-reduced portions 12 of various cross-sectional shapes as illustrated in (B) ~ (E) of Fig. 4. The diameter-reduced portion 12 is approximately crescent-shaped, 20 triangular or rectangular in its cross-section and a width w and a height h wherein the ratio h/w is less than 0.5.

Fig. 5 is a schematic diagram illustrating an example of the process for making the composite sheet. At the left in Fig.

5, first and second endless belts 31, 32 are successively provided, both adapted to run rightward. Above these endless belts 31, 32, first and second extruders 33, 34 are provided respectively. The extruders 33, 34 are respectively provided
5 with arrays comprising a plurality of nozzles 37, 38, each of these arrays being arranged transversely of the endless belts 31, 32. Suction ducts 31a, 32a underlie the first and second extruders 33, 34, respectively, with the endless belts 31, 32 interposed therebetween.

10 The nozzles 37 associated with the first extruder 33 discharge a plurality of elastically stretchable first continuous fibers 41 of thermoplastic elastomer onto the first endless belt 31 under a suction effect of the duct 31a. The first continuous fibers 41 discharged in this manner are
15 preferably welded together on the first endless belt 31 to form a stabilized first web 41a presenting a nonwoven fabric like form before transferred to the second endless belt 32. The nozzles 38 associated with the second extruder 34 discharge a plurality of inelastically stretchable continuous conjugated
20 fibers 60 made of at least two types of thermoplastic synthetic resin onto the first web 41a under a suction effect of the duct 32a to form a conjugated fiber web 60a.

The first web 41a and the conjugated fiber web 60a placed

upon each other are fed into a nip defined between a pair of heated calender rollers 47 on which the bonding zones 4 (See Fig. 1) are formed intermittently in the machine direction so that the first web 41a and the conjugated fiber web 60a are welded 5 together at the bonding zones 4 to form composite web 55a. This composite web 55a is further transported in the machine direction to a stretching step 56 formed with a pair of front rollers 53 and a pair of rear rollers 54 in which the composite web 55a is stretched in the machine direction by a desired 10 percentage, preferably by 40 ~ 300% and, at the same time, the conjugated fiber 60 is divided into the respective types of component resin preferably between each pair of the adjacent bonding zones 4, 4. The web 60a made of the conjugated fiber 60 is inelastically stretched in this stretching step 56 to form 15 second web 52a. In this step 56, the rear roller 54 rotates at a peripheral speed higher than that of the front roller 53 so that the composite web 55a may be stretched in this step. The composite web 55a having left the rear roller 54 is transported, as it remains in stretched state or as it has been 20 relieved of stretching effect and contracted substantially to its initial dimension, by a third endless belt 65 to a water stream treatment step 62. In this step 62, a plurality of nozzles 63 arranged transversely of the composite web 55a

discharge high pressure columnar water streams against the second web 52a. The water streams are sucked by a duct 64 underlying the third endless belt 65. In this step 62, an amount of the conjugated fiber 60 which has not been divided is divided.

5 The composite web 55a having left the step 62 passes through a contraction step (not shown) if it is still in stretched state, then through a drying step (not shown) and is taken up in a roll of the elastically stretchable composite sheet 1.

The first web 41a and the second web 52a as have been 10 described above with respect to the process correspond to the lower layer 2 and the upper layer 3 shown in Fig. 1, respectively, and the conjugated fiber 60 as has been described above with respect to the process corresponds to the fiber 6 also shown in Fig. 1. The portions branched from the conjugated fiber 60 15 correspond to the diameter-reduced portions 12 of the fiber 6 (See Fig. 2) and the non-branched portions correspond to the diameter-enlarged portions 11 of the fiber 6.

In the stretching step 56 and the following contraction step for the composite web 55a of the process, the first web 20 41a is elastically stretched and then contract. The second web 52a obtains a permanent set generated due to inelastic stretch of the conjugated fiber 60 by an amount corresponding to that by which the conjugated fiber 60 has been stretched. This

permanent set forms the diameter-reduced portions 12 and/or the diameter-enlarged portion 11 describing curves between each pair of the adjacent bonding zones 4, 4. The first web 41a is elastically stretched or contracted as the composite sheet 1
5 is stretched or contracted in the machine direction, i.e., in the y-direction in Fig. 1. The fiber 6 of the second web 52a is stretched in the y-direction to describe a straight line or contracted in the y-direction to describe a curve between each pair of the adjacent bonding zones 4, 4 as the first web 41a
10 is elastically stretched or contracted.

The conjugated fiber 60 destined to become the fiber 6 comprises a combination of at least two types of poorly compatible resin. Such combination is not limited to the combination of polypropylene/polyester, but may be selected
15 from a group of combinations such as polypropylene and polyethylene, polypropylene and nylon, polyester and nylon, polyester and polyethylene, and polyethylene and nylon. Such conjugated fiber 60 has its cross-section on the periphery of which interfaces of different types of resin appear and
20 differential stretchability thereof causes the different types of resin to be peeled off one from another along the interfaces as the conjugated fiber 60 is stretched in the step 56. In this way, the branched or divided fibers are formed. The different

type of resin constituting the conjugated fiber 60 are peeled off one from another along the interfaces to form the branched or divided fibers also when the conjugated fiber 60 is subjected to the high pressure columnar water streams. The branched or

5 divided fibers obtained in this manner are destined to become the diameter-reduced portions 12 of the fiber shown in Fig. 2.

If the conjugated fiber 60 is adequately branched or divided as the composite web 55a is stretched in the step 56, the subsequent water stream treatment step 62 will be unnecessary.

10 It is also possible without departing from the scope of this invention to stretch the conjugated fiber 60 in the step 56 and to dividing the conjugated fiber 60 in the water stream treatment step 62. In this case, the conjugated fiber 60 which has a fineness less 20 dtex and can be divided in two or more 15 can be used. A basis weight of the conjugated fiber 60 is preferably in a range of 2 ~ 100g/m².

The process according to this invention is adapted to reduce the diameter of the conjugated fiber 60 in two steps by stretching the conjugated fiber 60 in the stretching step 56 20 and dividing this in the subsequent high pressure columnar water streams treatment step. Such step treatment enables the superfine diameter-reduced portion 12 having a fineness in the order of 0.05 dtex to be made. Cross-sectional shape of the

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diameter-reduced portion 12 can be controlled by configuration of the nozzle 38 used to spin the conjugated fiber 60. The composite sheet 1 and the process for making this according to this invention may be exploited in an alternative manner in which 5 the lower surface of the lower layer 2 also has a same inelastically stretchable fibrous layer as the upper layer 3 has, i.e., the first web 41a is provided on its upper and lower surfaces with the second webs 52a bonded thereto.

The elastically stretchable composite sheet according to 10 one aspect of this invention is characterized in that the component fibers of the inelastically stretchable fibrous layer constituting this composite sheet are of a relatively low fineness and of a relatively flat cross-section defined by the ratio h/w less than 0.5 wherein w represents a height and h represents a width. Such unique arrangement facilitates the 15 composite sheet to be easily deformed in its thickness direction and to offer a comfortably flexible touch. The component fibers in this fibrous layer include branched or divided conjugated fibers serving to reduce the fineness and facilitating sections 20 of the fibers to be controlled in desired shapes. The process according to the other aspect of this invention is adapted to use the conjugated fiber having a relatively high fineness and being able to be discharged from the nozzle having a relatively

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large diameter. Compared to the case in which the conjugated fibers of the composite sheet are obtained by so-called melt blown process, the process according to this invention enables the amount of fibers produced by a sing nozzle per unit time 5 to be remarkably increased.

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